## S. Kann, Sons & FOR EIGHT HOURS

8TH & MARKET SPACE BY THE AGENCY OF A SINGLE TRADE DRESS GOODS

AT 20 a yard.

New Fancy Worsteds, medium, light and dark colorings, in spring weaves as pretty as an ideal picture.

Strikes That Are Brought About Through Sympathy.

IN ONE LOCALITY

weaves, as pretty as an ideal picture in twenty different styles, all neat and select patterns, in small seed effects composed of delegates from every labor or-and new checks. This material has the wearing qualities and the appearance of the 50c. kind, and no general assembly of the order which redoubt will be sold by others later on cently met in this city, bids fair, according

DRESS GOODS

Twenty-five very choice patterns in All-wool Black Novelty Dress Goods, representing fifty full pieces,

any other house can give you, and always something new to attract

Worth 65c.
PANCY SATIN BROCADE DUCHESS, HELIOTROPE, CREAM, PINK, YELLOW, WHITE 59C. Worth 75C.
CREAM AND WHITE FANCY SILKS IN FIFTEEN ASSORTED STYLES, ALL CHOICE
PATTERNS AND EXCELLENT CLOTH... 59C.

WE COULD NOT HAVE GIVEN YOU ANY BETTER LINE OF SHADES IF WE HAD QUOTED OUR BEST GOODS. Worth \$1.00.

\$7.98.

ASTRAKHAN AND BOUCLE CLOTH JACKETS, REEFER OR FRANKLIN STYLE, WITH EXTREME LARGE PEARL OR INLAID PEARL BUTTONS. REGULAR PRICES, \$14.50 AND \$15.50. CLEARING PRICE,

CHINCHILLA CLOTH DOUBLE CAPE, EDGED WITH SATIN, FULL COLLAR, REFULAR PRICE, \$6.0. CLEARING PRICE,

\$3.98. BOUCLE CLOTH DOUBLE CAPE, WITH INLAH VELVET COLLAR. REGULAR PRICE, \$8.50 CLEARING PRICE,

\$5.00.

KERSEY CLOTH DOUBLE RIPPLE CAPE, BOTH CAPES BRAIDED ALL AROUND, REGULAR PRICE, \$10.98, CLEARING PRICE, \$7.98.

24-INCH FULL RIPTLE PLUSH CAPE, BRAID-ED ALL AROUND, LARGE STORM COLLAR, COLLAR AND FRONT EDGED WITH MARTEN FUR. REGULAR PRICE, \$10.98. CEEARING PRICE, PRICE, \$7.50.

SEAL PLUSH CAPE. 30-IN. LENGTH, WITH SWEEP OF 100 INCHES, COLLAR AND FRONT EDGED WITH MARTEN OR THIBET FUR. REGULAR PRICE, \$15.00. CLEARING PRICE, \$10.00.

OUR HIGH-GRADE SILK VELOUR JACKET.
MADE WITH ENTIRELY NEW SLEEVE, SATIN
LINED, BUTTONS ON SHOULDER WITH ONE
LARGE PEARL BUTTON, LOOSE FRONT, VALUE,
\$37.50. CLEARING PRICE, \$22.50.

MEZ.50.

MIPORTED SILK VELOUR RIPPLE CAPE, WITH DOUBLE ROW OF OSTRICH TRIMMING AND COVERED WITH JET, LINED WITH COLORED SILK. REGULAR PRICE, \$50.00. TO \$20.00.

ELECTRIC SEAL CAPE, 30-IN. LENGTH, WITH SWEEP OF 100 INCHES, SATIN LINED AND LARGE STORM COLLAY. REGULAR PRICE, \$30.00. CLEARING PRICE. \$14.98.

FINEST ELECTRIC SEAL CAPE, 20-IN.
LENGTH, FULL SWEEP OF 100 INCHES, EXTRA
QUALITY SATIN LINING,
#40.00. CLEARING PRICE,

\$19.98. THE AMOUNT

OF DRESS LININGS WE SELL IN OUR WASH-INGTON HOUSE IS BY FAR GREATER THAN ANY TWO JOBBING HOUSES SELL IN THE SAME PERIOD OF TIME. WE HAVE NURSED THIS DEPARTMENT SO WISELY AND WELL THAT TODAY IT TAKES ALL THE HELP WE CAN POSSIBLY PLACE BEHIND THE COUNTERS TO SERVE THE PEOPLE. LININGS.

Good Silesia, 10c. quality, 71c. French Silesia, 15c. quality, 94c. Cameron Percaline, 30c. quality,

French Percaline, 15c. quality, 93c. Rustle Percaline, 25c. quality, 18c. Rustle Percaline, 16c. quality, 104c. Rustle Percaline, all shades, 93c. Linon Canvas, 16c. quality, 121c. Linon Canvas, 25c. quality, 18c. Genuine Haircloth, 49c. quality,

Genuine Haircloth, 27-inch, 75c. quality, 39c. Bengaline Haircloth, 19c. quality,

All-wool Moreen, 59c. quality, 45c. All-wool Moreen, 69c. quality, 49c. Quilted Satin, 23-inch., \$1.00 qualitv. 75c.

Dressmakers' Cambric, 6c. quality,

Dressmakers' Cambric, 6c. quality, 4c.

S. KANN, SONS & GO.

S. WANN, S. W.

S. WHelp."

He clutched his throat until his wife came and tied his four-in-hand for him, after which he quietly finished dressing.

Various Plans Discussed by a Number of Labor Leaders.

The great trade and labor congress, to be called by the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, under authority of the to reports already received at the Knights of Labor headquarters in Washington, to

be a most pronounced success.

There is, however, considerable difference of opinion as to whether or not any good can be accomplished by the congress.
The wish of the Knights of Labor, as stated in the call, is that once a year a congress of three representatives each of all the labor organizations of America shall meet for the purpose of considering all plans and questions that may be before the people in the sent direct to us by the mills. These industrial and political world, with a view sent direct to us by the mills. These same goods are selling today right in this city at 69c. a yard for styles that are actually passe.

AS A RULE WE UNIALLY GIVE YOU A SCORE OF HIST SICH VALLES. BUT THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO NEW THINGS ARRIVED IN TIME FOR THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

Very handsome and pretty and very little cost. You get more for your money in this department than any other house can give you, and removed from any connection with industrial or political questions, aiming at all times to secure a man of the highest char-acter, integrity and statesmanship.

In Case of Strikes.

The executive board further proposes that hereafter when any national or international strike involving more than 1,000 mer shall be contemplated it shall not be entered into until it has been referred to the executive committee of the proposed annual ecutive committee of the proposed annual congress, and if it secures their indorsement it shall receive the united support, financially and morally, of all labor organizations represented in said congress, and the executive committee, if it shall be found necessary, shall have the power to order or request the executive boards of the organizations affiliated to call out all of their members to support said strike, and in every way endeavor to make the first object of all organizations a success. Copies of these resolutions have been for-Copies of these resolutions have been for-warded to all national and international trade organizations not affiliated with the Knights of Labor.

Mr. McGuire's Views

In reference to the resolutions, Mr. Thos. B. McGuire of New York, a member of the general executive toard of the Knights of Labor, said to a Star reporter:

"The movement inaugurated by the general assembly of the Knights of Labor will prove to be a good thing if it shall be car-ried out in the spirit in which it was con-ceived. The enemies of the Knights of

Our Great Clearing Sale of

BOUCLE CLOTH JACKETS, WITH 4 OR 6.
BUTTON FRONT. EXTREME LARGE SLEEVES
AND DOUBLE STITCHED SEAMS. REGULAR
PRICES, \$12.00 AND \$12.98 CLEARING PRICE.

\$50.48.

BLACK, BROWN AND NAVY ASTRAKHAN of Labor. Their answer has been: 'Break up your trade organizations and keep on with your educational work. Your duty is to educate the people, and we will concede you no right other than the right to ed-

ucate.'
"This, of course, the K. of L. refused to

"The American Federation of Labor The American Federation of Labor, whose convention ended a few days since in New York, and which body was asked to indorse the scheme of harmony proposed at the last meeting of the general assembly, which was held in Washington a few weeks previously, refused to do so, and we find the outcome of that to be an attempt to divide the labor forces in Washington, who have

the labor forces in Washington, who have worked together for many years. "Should the A. F. of L. be successful in forming a second central body at the national capital quarrels must of necessity ensue between the rival bodies, and the capitalists will applaud both sides, in their efforts to destroy each other.

"If the American Federation of Labor would devote nearly as much time to the organization of the unorganized as they do to making war on the Knights of Labor, the A. F. of L. would be a very powerful body. The K. of L. is ready at all times to do all that is fair to formulate a plan in conjuncthat is fair to formulate a plan in confunction with other organizations that will rebound to the best interests of the working classes.

About Sympathy Movements. When Vice President James Duncan of Baltimore, of the American Federation of Labor, was asked his opinion of the plan proposed by the K. of L., as above referred to, he replied:

"The sympathetic side of the story is played out as a practical solution of a difficulty. A sympathetic strike is absolutely absurd, and is of no use to those for whose benefit it is intended. On the contrary, it causes an immense amount of trouble, and sometimes disruption, to those organizations which strike out of sympathy for others, and in as far as accounting countries of the contractions of the contraction of which strike out of sympathy for others, and in as far as executive councils or executive boards or organizations affiliated are concerned, if they did affiliate in any congress for sympathetic purposes, they would be without the power to act, because in trade organizations boards can only call to the council of sympathy or the council of sympathy or the council of sympathy or council or council of sympathy or council ing voted for it, as is proposed in the K, of L. plan, would be contrary to all the princiits government and its laws."

"Besides this, to adopt the pian proposed by the K. of L. would be to strike a severe blow at the autonomy of trades organizations in managing their own affairs.

"Especially would this be at increase where

"Especially would this be so in cases where members of trades unions organizations have contracted with employers to work for a certain time for a certain wage, and it has been found necessary in some trades recently to so contract, therefore, where this prevails, if men left their employment to assist a sympathetic strike in violation of the contracted agreement, there would be no se curity nor guaranty left that such organi-

curity nor guaranty left that such organizations had any stability whatever.

"Moreover, it has been in the voluntary action of the men during strikes when not bound by contract that success has been achieved, and not in obeying the arbitrary directorate of any coterie of men who, for cause or the reverse, have declared in favor of sympathetic strikes."

The Eight-Hour Day.

But while the members of organized labor ocieties in this city are giving serious attention to the plan for harmony which has been brought to their notice by the circular of the K. of L., they are even more outspoken in expressing their views concerning the expediency of making a demand for the establishment of an eight-hour day for laboring people throughout the United States, as proposed by the American Federation of Labor. In reference to this, Mr. George O. Cook said:

must be convinced that there should be an equitable adjustment of the product of labor and machinery in the near future, so as to give the masses employment, and furnish them the means of being consumers of the surplus products. Therefore, as one of the surplus products. Therefore, as one of the means is in the shortening of the hours of labor, the eight-hour day should be established at the earliest opportunity.

"As to the method of selecting one entire trade to inaugurate the system, it seems to me to be inexpedient, so far as the building trades are concerned, as they are so interchangeable that a suspension of work by one would affect all branches.

"Such a movement might succeed in the label trades, which are independent of each other. The most successful strikes of the past have been those that have been confined to one locality at a time, as the other members of the trade have kept at work and sustained those on strike with financial aid. This was the case in the late strike of the granite cutters, and in a number of other trades that were well organized, and which could call on the general organization for funds when they were needed."

One Trade at a Time. Mr. W. L. Balley, a leading member of

the Painters' Assembly, said:

"The plan is impracticable. Why the supposed representative men who composed this national convention should adopt plan such as this to secure an eight-hour working day I cannot understand "I cannot conceive how the plan could be made successful. If some trade should be decided upon, such as the bricklayers, and it became necessary to enforce this demand by a strike, the result would be a tie-up of all the trades engaged in building construction and they would not be in tie-up of all the trades engaged in building construction, and they would not be in a condition to support the striking trade under present conditions. There are but three ways by which an eight-hour day could be secured. One is to agree to a per hour rate of wages, by the hour, limiting a day's work to eight. If this cannot be accomplished, then the question should be submitted to arbitration. If this is not possible, and a strike becomes necessary as a last resort, the strike should be genar possible, and a strike becomes necessary as a last resort, the strike should be general in only one locality at a time, and all organizations beyond the particular locality should contribute generously until success is obtained; then another locality could be chosen, and thus the conquest in detail of the whole country could be made."

Some Other Opinions. E. J. Rea of the executive committee

D. A. 66 said: "The plan suggested by the A. F. of L to secure an eight-hour work day through-out the United States by confining the attempt to a single trade is an attempt to make a great question ridiculous. If the attempt was along the lines proposed there would be no employed members of organizations to assist the trade making the demand. Suppose the bricklaying trade was the one designated, and every one of that craft in the United States, the demand being refused, should cease work every dependent trade the United States, the demand Jeging refused, should cease work, every dependent trade, as the carpenters, plasterers, painters, hoisting engineers, electrical workers, plumbers, paperhangers, iron workers and many other branches of labor, would be forced into idleness, and instead of being in a position to help the bricklayers, would themselves need help.

"I think a plan which has the greatest pcss:billities of success would be to localize the effort. This could be done through a single trade. Take Chicago, for instance; let the bricklayers make the demand; then all of the building trades should do likewise. None should be permitted to work upon the completed or partially completed work of the bricklayers, which in many instances would keep some of the trades employed for some time. In the meantime the places of the bricklayers would be filled with imported men, and the effort would result in failure. Success will only attend concerted uniced action. When one trade makes the demand all other trades should do likewise." kewise."

Joseph K. Potter, secretary Federation of

abor, said:
"I don't think the plan practicable. It is "I don't think the plan practicable. It is only an attempt to repeat a fallure. It is a change of method to accomplish defeat. If such an attempt was made with persistency necessary to success fifty per cent of organized labor would soon be in enforced idleness, not only helpless to assist, but needing assistance themselves. If some practical plan should be agreed upon which ways some reasonable assurance of success. ave some reasonable assurance of success t would not succeed without the united ac tion of the organized labor of the country regardless of factional differences.

regardless of factional differences.

"T. B. McGuire some years ago suggested local effort to secure an eight-hour day. This may be the most practicable plan; it is certainly preferable to that proposed by the A. F. of L. If attempted it would be a departure from the old method of genera strike, resulting in general loss, genera helplessness and general failure."

"He goes to all the fires," said one of the blue-coated, gilt-buttoned fire boys, as he

blue-coated, gift-buttoned fire boys, as he threw the dog a huge bone. "The company never has any luck without him."
"On July 29, 1894, the company was called out to get under control a severe fire, that burned out the old Troy laundry. It was a hard fight, and when the men returned to the engine house in the gray of the morning they were thoroughly worn out, almost too thred to do the necessary picking up. In cleaning up the engine house they discovered their mascot, in the form of a dirty brown dog, hidden in the cellar. They tried to throw him out but the mascot tried to throw him out, but the mascot gently but firmly showed his inclination to remain. The climate seemed to him pleasant, the air salutary. At last, after many days, they gave up the attempt to drive the dog away, and gradually began to have a feeling of affection for it.

The question soon arose of conflict with the law of the state. It is against the law

the law of the state. It is against the to keep a dog or other pets in the engine house. Special permission was actually granted in this case by the fire marshal, and Rover held the fort, having conquered the entire fire department. Since this time he has exhibited the utmost fordness for the marshal, often going down to his office

to see him. "The passion of the dog is to go to all the fires.
"He's waiting for the alarm stroke, just day and night," said the same as we are, day and night," said one of the stalwart men of the company As soon as the bell strikes he is up and stirring around. When the truck starts he

stirring around. When the truck starts he goes with it right to the fire, and sticks there until the fire is dead out and the department is ready to go home. And smoke, why the dog can stand more smoke than any man in the business. You see he is closer to the floor than we are, and can breathe the pure air better, the purer air being close to the floor during a fire. "At the severe fire over Ford's a year ago the dog rushed playfully about in the most dangerous places, where the men could hardly enter. Often he goes on shaky places where the men fear to go on account of their greater weight. This was the case f their greater weight. This was the case at this fire. He also often goes freely in advance of the firemen when they, to avoid being strangled by the smoke, crawl on their hands and knees. When the dog is forced by the smoke to stop, the men know that it is useless for them to try to push on. On several occasions the dow he does not be the down to the down the down to the down the do push on. On several eccasions the dog has been quite a little burned, and at times his eyes have been so smoke blinded tha his eyes have been so smoke blinded that for days after a fire the little animal was unable to see clearly. He, as is thus seen, frequently risks his life. He is a plucky cog, and who will say that he does not believe himself of as much use at a fire as the regular firemen. They have almost come to believe that it is so, and would be very fearful of going to a fire without their massot.

nascot. "When the house of Schonberger on Davenport avenue was burned the smoke was so thick that the fire was nearly unapproachthick that the fire was nearly unapproachable. It had completely driven out of one of the rooms the whole force of men. After a while there came trotting out through the smoke and flame the Hook and Ladder Company's dog, his eyes streaming and bleared from the effects of the atmosphere, that could have been cut in blocks with a knife. On several occasions he has saved the lives of men who expressions he was added. the lives of men, who, overcome by smoke, were unable to find 'heir way by feeling, out of a series of unfamiliar apartments and who had just sense enough to allow the dog, with his unerring sense of location, to lead them to the outer air. The dog follows a line of hose at a fire, and in this way always helps with the men."

Incidents Connected With the Day Graphically Told.

HANGING THE STOCKING

The session of the Ananias Club last week was an unusually interesting one Members were /disposed to be much more reasonable in their/stories, and while experiences were somewhat remarkable, they lacked the lurid nature that has marred previous ones. The president set the pacby a very sensitie talk to the club, in which

he said: // II "Gentlemen: Between now and the next meeting, Christmas will intervene. We have nad weather reports that, through the me dium of The star, have been given wide spread publicity throughout the country, and I have received a number of letters ask-ing if I cannot furnish further data upon which can be based predictions for similar blizzards, but at this meeting let our proceedings be marked with a spirit of moderation and let us devote the evening to the pleasant discussion of merry Christmases will call upon our brother, Tom Jenkins to relate the most singular and pleasant Christmas experience he ever had."

Mr. Jenkins arose, and with a voice quavering with emotion, said: "Mr. President, and gentlemen, there is one Christmas that

I will never forget. As a youngster up in Vermont, we used to have big times Christmas, turkey, mince pies and plum pudding, and then all pile up in a bid sled together and go to the school house, where a bag of candy and popcorn hung on a tree for each of us, and we froze our ears going home. But while that was a time that I can never think of without tears, the greatest Christmas I ever had was in Colorado. I was grub-staking in partnership with another man back of Greeley, before there were any railroads. We found nothing beyond a few colors in the pan, but got along all right until the stake was gone, and then winter had set in and we were reduced to starvation. I won't say anything about its being cold, as the president has barred blizzard stories, but we had found a sort of cave to which there were two entrances, on top and at the side. Christmas eve, we had eaten nothing for two days, and nearly all of our wood was gone. We just built a fire on the floor of the cave, and the smoke escaped through the opening on top. We talked of Christmas time and told stories about Santa Claus, like two boys. Some way, it seemed as though the next best thing to having something to eat was talking about the dinners we used to have. "Let's hang up our stockings, Dan," I proposed. "All right," said he. And then it occurred to us that we had no stockings, and we almost cried. But we had two big sacks, and just will never forget. As a youngster up in Vermont, we used to have big times Christour stockings, Dan," I proposed. "All right," said he. And then it occurred to us that we had no stockings, and we almost cried. But we had two big sacks, and just hung them up about two feet apart, tyling them around rocks and fastening them to jutting crags in the roof, so they would stay open. As we went to bed, we both felt so weak that I thought we would never get up again, and if we did, there was nothing for breakfast on that cold Christmas morning. About daybreak I was dreaming of Santa Claus, and so was Dan. There was a noise as if the whole cave fell in, and we woke up, Dan shouting, "Santa Claus has come." And sure endigh he had. With his front feet in my sack, and his hind ones in Dan's was a big buck, that had fallen through the hole in the roof, and as he came down he brought enough dry wood that had lain under the snow, which wasn't very deep, to last us a week. Gentlemen, that Christmas was the happiest I ever spent. Dan and I waltzel around the cave like crazy men, and after we had eaten all the venison we could, we just vowed the next man who said there was no Santa Claus would have us to whin." just vowed the next man who said ther was no Santa Claus would have us to whip.

He Found His Fate. Ben Barker was the next story teller. The best Christmas I ever spent was at Barnwell, S. C., the town where the first meeting was held that led up to the firing on Fort Sumter. It isn't much of a town, ASTRAKHAN AND BOUCLE CLOTH JACKETS, REFER OR FRANKLIN STYLE, WITH EXTREME LARGE PEARL OR INLAID PEARL BUT, TONS, REGULAR PRICES, \$14.50 AND \$15.50.

KERSEY, ASTRAKHAN AND BOUCLE CLOTH JACKETS, WITH EXTREME LARGE SHAWL SLEEVES, SATIN LINED, VARIOUS LENGTHS AND STYLES. REGULAR SIG.00 AND \$18.00 COATS. CLEARING PRICE, COATS. CANTOR COATS. CLEARING PRICE, COATS. COATS. CLEARING PRICE, COATS. but comfortable one. Well, I was sitting by the fireplace listening to the laughter of the landlord's relatives and the songs of the darkies and there came over me a nging for a frome of my own. My car longing for a Nome of my own. My parents dieds when I was very young, and I had no living relative. Ever since my boyhood I had traveled over the country selling goods, and beyond a few acquaintances on the road, I had no friends, as I sold a specialty and rarely visited a town the second time About ten ideals. the second time. About ten o'clock there was a rap on my door. 'Come in,' said, and the landlord entered. 'Vell. sie was a 14p on my-door. Come in, 1 said, and the landlord entered. Vell, sit, he began, hesitatingly. "Vas you a murried man?" 'No,' I abswered, rather gruffly, for it was none of his business, I thought. 'Vell,' he said, 'I vas in drouble. This vas de only rooms I haf, an' dere vas a young lady und no blace for her to go. She vas a pretty young vooman, und I thought an' you vas not married alreadty you could schust talk in the ronight und make id bleasant for her. Den in der morning you could sleep und I could gif her mine daughter's room alreadty.' The landlord was very much embarrassed, and, as I was a gentleman, I could not allow the young lady to be without a room, so I went to the parlor to effer her mine. She was the prettiest girl I ever saw and positively refused to accept. fer her mine. She was the prettiest girl I ever saw and positively refused to accept the sacrifice, so I declined to go to ted again, and talked to her. She, like ine, was an orphan and was selling a specialty to the drug trade. We soon became well acquainted, and all night long we talked. The next morning I hunted up the county clerk and a preacher and we were married, and I have never been lonely or downhearted at Christmas time since."

Result of a Dream. "The happiest Christmas I ever spent

was brought about by a dream or vision, said Andy Turner, "When I was a boy took the western fever, and running away from my home at Tiffin. Ohio, went west Several years passed, and I longed to hear from the old folks. I struck a streak of luck, and succeeded in getting a comfortable sum of money in my pocket. Then I started back to Tiffin. When I reached there, I found that the family had moved, and no one knew where. There were no relatives to whom to write, and my folks were absolutely lost to me. I returned to the west and the west, and the matter haunted me day and night. I was in Idaho, working in silver mine that I had an interest in, and was doing well. One Christmas eve I seemed to feel that my folks were near me, and that night I dreamed I had gone to the Bay Horse mine, about twenty miles from the camp where I lived, and that I had found my father and mother miles from the camp where I lived, and that I had found my father and mother and two sisters there, alive and well. The rext morning I was so restless that I could not stand it. I worked for an hour, and then, saddling a pony started to ride. My mind was not made up to go to Bay Horse, but the pony struck that trail, and when we got there the first man I saw was my father. He, too, had taken the western fever and had gone within twenty miles of where I was located, without any idea that I was within a thousand miles. All of my family were well, just as I had dreamed, and after that we were never separated." "The best Christmas that I ever had," said Bob Watkins, "was when I lived on a farm out in Iowa. There was a mortgage on the place, which came due New Year day. Crops, however, had been fairly good, and I saved up considerably more than enough to pay the mortgage and buy Christmas presents for the two children. In fact, we made preparations for a big time invited my own and my wife's release the standard was considerably more than the considerably more than enough to pay the mortgage and buy christmas presents for the two children. and I saved up considerably more than enough to pay the mortgage and buy Christmas presents for the two children. In fact, we made preparations for a big time, invited my own and my wife's relatives, and were to have a big Christmas tree. I had the money in an old wallet, and about two weeks before the holidays a neighbor came to the barn-yard fence and paid a note he had given me. That was the last seen of the wallet or the money. I had taken it out, but when I searched my and to bars without tickets are required to pay three times the full fare between the place where they started and the first station reached after they are allowed to buy a ticket for the rest of the journey at the regular fare. One hundred pounds of baggage are allowed for every ticket, but the travelenks to pay 3 cents for having his trunk checked. The Oriental express and trains from Constantinople to Vienna (forty-four hours) to pay three times without tickets are required to pay three times without tickets are required to pay three times without tickets. had taken it out, but when I searched my pockets it was gone. It meant the loss of the farm and put an end to all Christmas festivities. Something had to be done,

As Suggested to Members of the

Ananias Club.

EXPERIENCES THAT WERE STRIKING

Incidents Connected With the Day

however, to entertain our invited guests, and the only thing I could get ready money for was turkeys. I sold all but two and those died with cholera, two days before Christmas. There was no way to get meat there until my wife suggested that we kill a hog and make a Christmas barbecue out of the porker. So I went out into the barn lot and shot the fattest one of my ten hogs and proceeded to prepare for the barbecue, which was not a very fitting thing to do at that time of year. As I cut him open, my wallet fell out intact. The hog had swallowed it. There was not even the impress of a tooth upon it, and it is needless to say, I went to town and bought the turkeys."

THE GRIM CHANCELLOR. Hew Bismarck Ordered His Two Valets Shot. From the Jersey City Journal.

"It is a constant surprise to me," said Dr. Emil Dorn of Hoboken to a Journ 11 reporter yesterday, "that so few anecdotes of Bismarck find their way into this country, because there is in America such a large German population which would eagerly welcome them. The mess rooms of Europe are full of these quaint stories about the iron chancellor, and whenever a party of officers come together almost invariably tales of the Franco-Prussian war in which he figured are the theme of discourse. Here, for example, is an incident which I have never seen printed in this country, and which I think will be of interest to many of your

readers:

"It was a few days after the French had been driven out again from St. Johan-Saarbrucken, which they had taken and occupied for about twenty-four hours, when Bismarck came to that place and was lodged at the house of the great mine king, Herr

and the first counselor of the King of Prassia had every reason to take good care of his personal safety. Bismarck had worked very late, and when he went to bed at about 1 o'clock at night he gave distinct orders to the two valets he had taken with him from Parlls to watch and not let anythely enter I o'clock at night he gave distinct orders to
the two valets he had taken with him from
Berlin to watch and not let anybody enter
his bed room. From the lower part of the
town the rejolcing of the soldiery, which
celebrated the first victory, could be heard,
and it is quite intelligible that the two
guards of Bismarck should feel the desire
to have their share of the joy and the Moselle wine which flowed plentifully.

"As soon as they knew that the mighty
man was snoring, they went off to the
lower town, in spite of their master's order and the warnings of Herr Stumm. They
were not gone very long when an orderly
from headquarters, with a dispatch from
the king for the chancellor, came. Herr
Stumm tried in vain to induce the orderly
to wait for the return of the valets. The
faithful soldier pushed Herr Stumm aside,
knocked at the door and entered, without
waiting for the call 'come in.' Bismarck
was fast asleep, and all the hemming,
coughing and calling the orderly did was
uscless. Determined at last, the warrior
stepped to the large bed in which Bismarck
lay removed the curtain grasped the shoulstepped to the large bed in which Bismarck lay, removed the curtain, grasped the shoullay, removed the curtain, grasped the shoul-der of the snoring chancellor and awakenel him with a firm hand.
"Bismarck jumped up like an irritated ion. 'Who let you in here?' he cried, wild with rage. 'Let me in? the warrior an-swered. 'Nobody let me in; there was no

with rage. 'Let me in?' the warrior answered. 'Nobody let me in; there was no one who could have prevented my bringing to your excellency that dispatch here.' What! nobody there? exclaimed the chancellor xiolently. 'Where are those two scoundrels? my valets, I mean.' And when Herr Stumm, whom he had called in, told him that his valets had gone to the lower town to get some fresh air, he gave orders that they should be taken by a military watch, chained and shot before sunrise. Then he sent off the orderly, and in a few minutes was fast asleep again.

"When Bismarck, after a sound and healthy sleep, awoke next morning, his first act was to call: 'Frederick,' and, as Frederick did not respond, he called 'Franz.' But when Franz also falled to appear, he rang the bell with all his might. Soon Herr Stumm, 'said Bismarck, addressing the latter, 'could you tell me where these lubbers (my valets, I mean) are? I am unable to dress myself.'

"Your valets, excellency?' replied Herr Stumm,' I guess they are in heaven by this time. Your excellency ordered them to be

"Your valets, excellency T replied Herr Stumm, 'I guess they are in heaven by this time. Your excellency ordered them to be shot before sunrise. They were caught about 3 o'clock, and must be shot now, I

spree, which sometimes happened when he was visiting his neighbors, the princess would raise her foreinger and laughingly threaten him: 'Otta, I will have you chained and shot tefore sunrise the next time!' Then he laughed, too, promised never to do it again, and always kept his word until—the next time.

"Now, the old German oak, under which the Germans lived house and."

the Germans lived happy and prosperous for many years, is broken, and who knows how son Germany may mourn at the hearse of

TURKISH RAILROADS.

Ways in Which They Differ

From Ours. From the Chicago Record. The discipline on the Turkish roads is very severe. Negligence is punished with heavy penalties, and if a collision occurs all employes who share in the responsibility are likely to be sent to prison, and, if any one is killed or injured, under sentences for long terms. Employes of the roads who are injured in service receive pensions, and if the injuries prove fatal their families are provided for. The law requires railroad companies to provide for the families of persons who are killed on their lines by accident, and those who are injured receive compensation to cover their board, medical attendance and loss of wages as long as they are unable to pursue their accustomed

avocations.

At the same time there is a penalty of \$1 for walking upon a railroad track in key for every offense. Cattle and other animals found on the right of way of railroads can be confiscated by the company, although the owner may redeem them by paying 25 cents each for sheep, dogs, goats, bore, and other small animals. It controlled hogs and other small animals. It costs \$2.50 to get a cow or a horse out of the rail-

way pound.

Animals that are not ranscmed within a arium are sold at auction for the bene-fit of the railway company, which, how-ever, must return to the owner any sum in excess of the fine imposed by the law and the cost of keeping the animal while in charge of the company. All articles left by travelers in the cars or in the station houses are also subject to similar rules.

houses are also subject to similar rules. They can be redeemed upon the payment of a fee, and at the end of a certain period all articles not redeemed are sold for the benefit of the company.

Every passenger must be in his seat when the last gong sounds, a few moments before the departure of a train. Travelers buying tickets must present the exact amount of money to the ticket agent, otherwise he is authorized to charge a commission of 4 per cent for making change, which goes into his own pocket. Local tickets are good only for the train for which they are sold and will not be redeemed, but through tickets will be accepted on all trains within tickets will be accepted on all trains within the limit of time indicated upon them. Children under three years of age travel free, and between three and seven are carried at half rates.

All gendarmes, prisoners of state, policemen and other officials are carried at half free weap presentation of a carried at half

men and other officials are carried at half fare upon presentation of a certificate of identity, called a "liminaber." Army officers and soldiers are carried for one-third fare and soldiers are carried for one-third tare upon presentation of an "limihaber." Sol-diers traveling on duty for the government are carried free upon the presentation of a "pestie" certificate. Passengers found up-on trains without tickets are required to

AMUSEMENTS. Lafayette Square Opera House.-Richard Mansfield returns to Washington next week and will appear at the Lafavette Square characters. It has been given out that this is his last regular tour of this country, and that he will not again be seen over the reg-

ular theatrical circuits. Next season he will play only special engagements. Richard Mansfield has original genius, and he can sink himself in his part in a way truly marvelous. Mr. Mansfield will open his engagement on Monday night with his new success, "The Story of Rodion the Student," written for him by Charles Henry Mettzer and founced on Dostojewski's famous Russian novel, "Crime and Punishment." This piay will also be presented again Friday right. Tuesday evening, "The Emperor Napoleon" will be given, and New Year afterncon and evening "Beau Brummell" will be presented. Thursday evening "A Parisian Romance" will be presented, and "The Scarlet Lett:r" will be given at the Saturday matinee. The only performance of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be given on Saturday night. All these plays will be artistically mounted with every attention to scenery and properties, and all the stage settings will be fully up to Mr. Mansfield's high standard of excellence. The supporting company is the Garriet Theory. velous. Mr. Mansfield will open his endard of excellence. The supporting com-pany is the Garrick Theater Stock Com-pany of New York, which includes such pany of New York, which includes such well-known artists as Miss Beatrice Cam-eron (Mrs. Mansfield). Miss Jennie Eustice, Miss Johnstone Bennett, Miss Annie Allis-ton, and the Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Orrin Johnson, W. N. Griffith, Edmund D. Lyons, A. G. Andrews, J. M. Weaver, Louis Dutton and others.

A. G. Andrews, J. M. Weaver, Louis Dutton and others.

Allen's Grand Opera House.—Beginning Monday evenirg, the attraction at the Grand Opera House will be Hoyt's greatest comedy, "A Texas Steer," with Tim Murphy in his very clever impersonation of Maverick Brander, the old Texas cattle king, whom Author Charles H. Hoyt has transplanted to Washington, D. C., and placed in Congress for the sake of showing the workings of the political machine by which official honors are turned out, almost while you wait. "A Texas Steer" is written in Hoyt's happiest voin, and since it first burst forth on the public it has been the unanimous opinion that it is by far the cleverest thing this witty American author has ever compiled. Tim Murphy has goored a lasting success in the role of Maverick Brander. He has played the part upward of 1,000 times, and very naturally rounded out his impersonation so thoroughly that it would be a difficult matter to suggest where it could be improved. Although a young man in years, Mr. Murphy makes up to look wonderfully like the popuiar conception of an old Texan, and his voice, action and manner car-"The French were not yet very far away, like the popular conception of an old Texan, and his voice, action and manner carries out the illusion in a most successful manner. His art as a comedian is well exemplified by the readiness and smoothness with which he transforms himself from the gruff cow puncher into the smooth politi-cian, who is alive to the situation at all cian, who is alive to the situation at all times, and particularly where a trio of his constituents come on to investigate him. Mr. Murphy has surrounded himself with an efficient company, the principal members of which are Dorothy Sherrod, Chas. Hallock, James J. Manley, T. C. Adams, Wallace Jackson, Charles All'son, Byron H. Harlan, Olney Griffin, James H. Eden, Miss Lizzie Du Roy, Miss Florence Myring and Miss Charlotte Crane. Mr. Murphy will present the "Steer" with its original handsome scenic environment, and, with the established popularity of the play and star, it ought to be sufficient to sustain the great prosperity which has uniformly atgreat prosperity which has uniformly at-tended the production this season.

National Theater.—Della Fox in "Fleur de Lys" will be the attraction at the Na-tional Theater next week. Academy of Music.—'The Shadows of a Great City" will hold the boards next week at the Academy of Music.

Kernan's Lyceum Theater.-Weber and Kernan's Lyceum Theater.—Weber and Fields' Own Company of Vaudeville Celebrities will be Manager Kernan's attraction for New Year week. This organization is undoubtedly the most extravagant in existence in the way of superior and meritorious talent. Every name on the program is one of prominence, and the amount of dollars necessary to meet the aggregate salaries is sufficient to pay three companies of the organical contraction. necessary to meet the aggregate salaries is sufficient to pay three companies of the ordinary class. The company is headed by those exponents of dialect comedy. Weber and Fields, the Napoleons of German wit, introducing for the first time in this city their latest creation, entitled "The German Senators' Schuetzenfest." Other names appearing on the program are: Lottie Gilson, the dainty and petite little vocalist; Billy Emerson, the only operatio migstrel comes shot before sunrise. They were caught about 3 o'clock, and must be shot now, I reckon.'

"No, Stumm,' said Bismarck, smiling, 'the Prussians don't shoot as quick as that at least not at their own countrymen, and for a glass of Moselle. It is true, somebody else could have entered here. But those fellows are still young and inconsiderate, and may have thought me safe in your house. Do me the favor, send down to the watch and let them fetch the two fellows."

"Soon the valets came with long, frightened faces. Bismarck's anger had entirely disappeared, and he could not help laughing when he saw the sheepish looks of his valets. I will indeed have you shot next time, you loafers,' he said, 'but now quick, I think we will have to depart soon."

"That was the last of it, at least for thea. But when in after years 'Old Iron', himself, in Varzin or Friedrichsruh, went on a little spree, which sometimes happened when he was visiting his neighbors, the princess would raise her foreiners and laughing the princess would raise her foreiners and laughing the most unique and novel entertainments to be given this winter will be the only appearance in Washington of the Vassar Students at Metzerott's.—One of the most unique and novel entertainments to be given this winter will be the only appearance in Washington of the Vassar Students at Metzerott Music Half Saturday evening, January 4, in "A Russian Honeymon." The cast, which is as follows, is smould raise her foreiners and laughing the most unique and novel entertainments to be given this winter will be the only appearance in Washington of the Vassar Students at Metzerott Music Half Saturday evening, January 4, in "A Russian Honeymon." The cast, which is as follows, is

evening, January 4, in "A Russian Honeymoon." The cast, which is as follows, is made up entirely of seniors: Miss Adele Luehrmann, who plays the part of Poleska, the countess, is president of Qui Vive, one of the two large debating societies at Vassar; Miss Lucy Madeira, who has the part of Alexis, the count, is a Washington girl, and is president of the Wake Robin Bird Club: Miss Henrietta Scranton, who has the part of lyan the shoemaker is the editor, in-CHUP: MISS Henrietta Scranton, who has the part of Ivan, the shoemaker, is the editor-inchief of the Vassar Miscellany, the college megazine; Miss Jessie Belle Hart, who is to impersonate Baroness Valdimir, is the president of Chapter Alpha, the oldest chapter of the Dramatic Society; Miss Helena Hill, who is to play Koulakoff, the intendant of the estate, is a daughter of Congression. who is to play Koulakon, the intendant of the estate, is a daughter of Congressman Hill, and is editor of the class book of 'Mi; Miss Harriet Richardson, who is to play the part of Michilene, is a Washington girl, and is the vice president of Chapter Alpha; Miss Ida Kruse, who is the manager, is editor-in-chief of the Vassarian, the college manual. The Dramatic Society at Vassar College numbers about 400, and is divided into three chapters. Alpha, Beta and Omega. Each chapter gives four short farces each year, at which only the members of the chapter are present; but four large plays are given each year by the society as a whole. At these plays the entire college is present, and the best actors of the three chapters are chosen to impersonate the parts. Some of the parts have been remarkably well taken, especially the parts of men, which are very difficult for a girl to interpret. "The Russian Honeymoon" was given ual. The Dramatic Society at Vassar et. "The Russian Honeymoon" was given the Dramatic Society Saturday, Decemoer 14, and was managed by Miss Rose Pal-ner, a Washington girl, and was one of the test plays ever given at Vassar.

The New Ice Palace.—Ice skating this win-ter will not be as rare an article as former-y. Those of Washington's population who delight in putting on the elusive steel runners and skimming over the glassy surface will be able to skate to their hearts' conwill be able to skate to their hearts' content this winter, and, moreover, where it is warm; and comfortable, and where the strains of inspiring music tend to make all execute their most graceful movements. The ice palace, which is being fitted up in Convention Hall, will be ready for use January 6, and to that end the greatest amount of labor is being exercised by the management of the ball to get things ready. management of the hall to get things ready management of the hant to get things ready at as \$65 rly a date as possible in the new year. The ice palace will be fitted up after the manner of those existing in Pittsburg and New York, except that it will be more modern, and will contain more conveniences and means of enjoyment. The temperature will be kept at a temperate stage, while the and means of enjoyment. The temperature will be kept at a temperate stage, while the surface will be made to give the greatest amount of pleasure possible. Reception rooms, smoking rooms, retiring rooms, a cafe and a band stand are in course of erection and preparation, while long rows of seats will be placed around the ice basin for the convenience of those who go merely to look on. The floor will afford the greatest ice space of any in the country, while the lack of "danger" spots and "breathing holes" will do much to increase the pleasure lack of "danger" spots and "breathing holes" will do much to increase the pleasure of those who intend to avail themselves of the new concern. Workmen have been busy since the "Messiah" concert, and it is asserted by Manager Towers that the hall will be ready for use at the date named. German Opera.-All arrangements have

now been completed for the season of Wagner opera in German, by the Damrosch Opera Company, the latter part of January at Allen's Grand Opera House. Walter Damrosch met with great success in his venture last season, when, single-handed and alone, be had the courage to once more raise the he had the courage to once more raise the standard of Wagner opera in America, after standard of Wagner opera in America, after a lapse of some years. He has now been giving performances since November 11, and the entire press of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago and other cities visited have been unanimous in praise, not only of the company, but of the magnificent stage set-tings, Mr. Damrosch having expended \$20, [W. In pay scenery and costumes alone (900) in new scenery and costumes alone. Headed by Frau Klafsky, the greatest Wagnerian prima donna of the present day (and whom Jean De Rezke declares to be the greatest living Isolde); Frl. Gadski, so suc-

cessful with the company last year; Frl. Milka Tirnina, the celebrated Munich and Dreeden prima donna; Herr Wilhelm Gruenitg, the leading tenor of Pollini's famous Hamburg company; Herr Demeter Popovici of Prague, who was so successful in the leading baritone roles at Bayreuth; Herr Emil Fischer, the noted basso, and Herr Max Alvary, so well known for his grand work in the German opera seasons of recent years, and at least twenty other capable and experienced principals, Mr. Damrosch certainly has an organization equal to any ever seen in America in German opera. A fine chorus of seventy-five voices, and the celebrated New York Symphony Orchestra of seventy musicians, are included in the company, which numbers in all nearly 200 people, requiring a special train of nine cars for transportation throughout the tour. The repertoire for this city includes Tannhauser, Die Walkure, Siegfried and Die Meistersinger. singer.

Mr. Wm. H. Crane.—William H. Crane is underlined to appear at the Lafayette Square Theater a week from Monday. The play which he is to offer is "His Wife's Father," which has been his piece de resistance ever since its trial performance in this city last January. At the time of its presentation in Gotham there were several plays claiming attention that dealt with subjects people of refinement would not care to discuss at home. The purity of "His Wife's Father" was at once recognized, and the comedy made a hit that caused Mr. Crane's engagement to be extended until it covered a period of fourteen weeks. In other cities it more than duplicated the hit it made here and in New York, and the marks of approval that it has received are many. In the presentation of the comedy here all of the scenery which was gotten up for its New York run will be utilized. The company supporting Mr. Crane is said to be one of the best with which he has ever been surrounded.

Sousa's Great Band .-- Sousa has just Sousa's Great Band.—Sousa has' just scored another great success. In fact, Sousa is scoring nothing but success these days. The latest is the new march, "King Cotton," dedicated to the Atlanta exposition. Critics say that the new march is fully as virile and magnetic as any of the preceding marches which have established the fame of Sousa as the march king of America, and that it is enough to set the nerves tingling and the enough to set the nerves tingling and the feet moving to hear it. Sousa is the march king of America as surely as the great Strauss is the waltz king of Europe. A concert of his peerless band, which will be given here on Sunday evening, January 5, will contain the choicest of Sousa's program music.

Mr. I. N. Morris, formerly of this city, has written a play on the Cuban question, which is called "The Last Stroke." It has been purchased by Jacob Litt, and will be produced for the first time in St. Paul, Minn., February 2. It is said to be a well-constructed drama, and will be given a splendid stage setting.

Columbia Musical Parlors.—There are eighteen kinetoscopes being exhibited this week, and most of them are exhibiting new subjects. Some of the latest attractions are Mile. Capitaine, "the perfect woman," in her marylanes. her marvelous trapeze performance; Ruth her marvelous trapeze performance; Ruth Dennis, the champion high kicker of the world; pas seul dance, by Lucy Murray of The Gaiety Girl Company, and the "Bucking Broncho." There are many new records on the graphophones also.

TO SHOW FEET IN DISGUISE.

Bellmore Girls Will Seek Lodge Ren' at a Trilby Auction. From the New York Times.

Somebody in Bellmore, L. I., has been reading "Trilby." Who it is is a matter of nuch speculation, not because of idle curiosity, but because a plot has been laid mong the young women members of the ocal lodge of the Independant Order of Good Templars, to utilize the graceful curves of their feet for the purpose of raising money to pay off the debt of the lodge. That this scheme originated with the reader of "Trilby" there is not the least doubt, hence the desire to discover the identity of the responsible one.

Thus far the responsibility has been cen-tered upon Miss Alice Sutherland, but she lenies that she originated the scheme. At the meeting of the lodge recently it was found that \$32 was due for the rent of the hall used for the meetings of the organization. A fair was suggested, but at first met with disfavor, because, as one of the girls expressed it, fairs are such bores. Then Miss Sutherland, it is said, came to the rescue.

"We will have a "Trilby auction." said she. "I have been told that that is a good scheme to create interest among the boys."
When the other members expressed pardonable ignorance support the product of the state o donable ignorance upon the subject of "Trilby auctions," Miss Sutherland unfolded their nature.

"We girls get behind a curtain," she ex-plained, "and take off our shoes and stock-

"Horrors! How shocking!" exclaimed several of the members.

"And then we stick them under a curtain where the young men can see "Scandalcus!" vigorously declared an el-

"Wal, I'll be squashed!" was the senti-ment of a deacon in a local church, who had never been away from Bellmore ex-cept to attend a funeral once at Wan-"I don't see anything so terrible about t," chimed in three rosy-cheeked dam-sels, who had exclaimed 'horrors!" a few

seis, who had exciaimed 'horrors!' a few moments before.

"And the young men bid on the feet," interposed Miss Sutherland during a lull in the storm. "Then each young man goes to supper with the young woman whose foot is sold to him." There was another chorus made up of various exclamations such as 100 and

There was another chorus made up of various exclamations, such as "Good!" Shameful!" "Wal, I never!" and "Oh! how nice!" One young woman then arose, and as an amendment, proposed that the feet be clad in an old shoe, or something, instead of being bare.
"She's got corns," whispered one of the

Bellmore bad boys to his companion whereupon both broke out into a rul The amendment met with favor. It was decided to leave the event until after Christmas, for, reasoned the girls, the young men's pockets would be nearly empty so near Christmas, and the feet would

not bring half so much as they should

Dog Knows Beggars. From the Chicago Tribune. One of the features of a popular West Side retail store is a collie dog that posesses the peculiar faculty of being able to distinguish by their step, or touch on the door latch, people who "have the price"

rom those who have not. For an hour the other day there was a steady stream of people going in and out of the store, but the dog paid no attention to them. Suddenly she jumped from her hiding place and rushed to the door, barking furiously. The door opened and in came a beggar asking alma, and the dog kept up a snarling and barking until he left. Then she retired to her corner and remained fully ten minutes unmindful of the comers and goers, when suddenly she again bound ed to the door and began barking. This time the visitor was one of those insinuating individuals who pretend to buy old clothes, and the dog drove him out without a word of command.

The owner of the collie says she has never been trained to the collie says she has never been trained to the said to the collie says she has never been trained to the collie says she has never been trained to the collie says she has never been trained to the collie says she has never been trained to the collie says she has never been trained to the collie says she has never been trained to the collie says she has never been trained to the collie says she has never been trained to the collie says she has never been trained to the collies are the collies and the collies are the collies

been trained to this trick, and he has no idea how she picked it up, but for years she has been able to tell in some mysterious manner, before she can see the perso whether he is a patron or an objection ble interloper, and she has never made

~~~~~~~~~~ A Priceless Boon to the Old Folks.

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